

Weak Kidneys.

Always Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mr. I. Patterson, Croft St., Amherst, N.S., makes the following statement: "Having been troubled for some time with distressing backaches and weak kidneys, I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills. They acted promptly and effectively in removing the trouble which I was afflicted, and rendered me to my old-time form. It is a pleasure for me to recommend them to others."

SCROFULA.

My little boy, aged 7 years and 6 months, was a victim of Scrofula on the face, which all the doctors said was incurable. To tell the truth he was so miserable I could not bear to look at him. I tried a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and before it was half used he was gaining, and by the time he had used the second bottle he was completely cured. I cannot say too much in recommendation of B.B.B. to all who suffer as I did. JOSEPH P. LABELLE, Manager P.O., Que.

There can be no question about Burdock Blood Bitters has no equal for the cure of Sores and Ulcers of the most chronic and malignant nature. Through its powerful blood purifying properties it gets at the source of disease and completely eradicates it from the system.

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An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write to W. BURNETT & CO., Patent Attorneys, D. C. for their \$1.50 price offer for your ideas. Inventions wanted.

The Chronicle is the most widely read newspaper published in the County of Grey.

EMERGENCE OF CEYLON.

It is said to be alarmed at the prospect of the world will end next year. The beginning will be the submergence of Ceylon. The villagers on the island are trying to escape.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

PRACTICALLY A PRISONER IN THE PURPLE FORBIDDEN CITY.

A King Who Has Never Seen His Own Country Nor Reviewed His Own Troops --Wrecked Himself With Pleasure.

The Emperor of China has been the most secluded monarch in the world. He is surrounded by officials whose chief duty seems to be to keep him from coming into touch with the outside world. Before reaching the building in which he is practically confined one has to pass through three sets of walls, each set being guarded by a small army of eunuchs. First there are the great 60-foot-thick walls of the Tartar city, then the walls of the Imperial city, which are six miles in length, and then a third set, enclosing what is known as the Purple Forbidden City. Inside of the latter lives the Emperor and his family, the ladies of the royal harem and the thousands of eunuchs who make up the staff or royal servants.

The Emperor himself lives in the north-western part of the inclosure, and the Empress Dowager has a palace near by. In another part of the inclosure is the hall of literary abys, or the imperial library, and in this the Cabinet officers hold their sessions, and it contains also a department of the royal treasury. No one outside of the foreign legations ever get into the palaces of the Emperor of China, and no foreigner is permitted to see him. Even the Chinese of Peking do not know how the Emperor looks. There are not 5,000 men outside of his eunuchs who have ever set eyes on him. He knows.

ABSOLUTELY NOTHING about the actual condition of his people. When he goes out into the city matting is hung up in front of all the houses, and strips of cloth are stretched across the alleys and side streets through which the imperial procession must pass.

Upon these occasions Europeans are warned not to go out at their peril, for the Emperor is always accompanied by soldiers, and the man who peeps around the corner or has his eye fastened to a hole in the matting is liable to be blinded with a bullet or arrow. The streets are fixed up for the occasions. All the booths and squatters are driven away, and the roads are covered with bright yellow clay. Yellow is the imperial colour.

The young Emperor is a decidedly weak character, and doesn't even do his own thinking. The Empress Dowager attends to that for him. It is said that he occasionally goes into fits of rage when he is crossed, but it is the rage of a child, and is over as soon as he has exhausted himself. He has been under the thumb of the Empress Dowager since he was a baby. She supervised his education, and picked out his wives for him. She has him so hemmed in with officials and wives, who are her sworn allies, that there has never been a chance for the young Emperor to extricate himself from his subservient condition, even if he wanted to, which he apparently doesn't.

The Emperor was 17 years old at the time of his marriage, ten years ago, and the Empress Dowager gave him three wives to start with. The selection was curious. All the pretty Tartar girls of the empire, numbering many thousands, were gathered together and sorted, and the best of them were sent on to Peking. The selection was first made by the Governors of the provinces, and no girl was presented who was over 18 nor under 12 years of age.

The choice lots were dressed in the finest of clothes, and were carted from all parts of the empire into Peking. They were here submitted to the inspection of the old Empress Dowager, being brought into her presence in lots of five. She passed upon them as fast as she could and weeded out the poorest and dullest. Those who remained were taken out for the time and brought in in new lots, and so the sorting went on, until the thousands had dwindled to the hundreds, the hundreds to scores, and the scores at last down to fifteen.

These fifteen girls were put into training. Their paces were tested and all sorts of experiments were made as to their tempers and traits. After some months the old Empress picked out the three girls she liked, and the eldest of these, who was 18 years old, became Empress. The two others became what are called secondary wives, or chief concubines, and these two latter were sisters, one of whom was 13 and the other 15 years old. The marriage of the Emperor was celebrated in elaborate style, and the magnificence of the occasion may be imagined from the fact that it cost the Government \$10,000,000.

Every three years new batches of wives are picked out for the Emperor. The prettiest girls in the empire are chosen and the Emperor doesn't allow affairs of state to interfere with him in his amusement. He is a sort of a holy figurehead, and his officials keep him more sacred every day, in return for which they get unlimited opportunities to carry on their plots and speculations. The whole Chinese court is made up of intrigues and in-triguers, and the nobles are glad to get their daughters in the royal harem.

peror is regulated by law. He has imperial physicians who watch over his health. The law even provides just what he shall eat. According to the old Chinese books, there must be placed daily before him thirty pounds of meat in a basin and seven pounds boiled into soup. He has a daily allowance of about a pound of hog's fat and butter, and he has the right to order two sheep, two fowls, and two ducks, while his drink for the day is restricted to the milk of eighty cows and the steeping of seventy-five parcels of tea.

The Emperor is lean and unhealthy. He sleeps most of the day and does what work he has to at night, and his life of pleasure has made a physical wreck of him. It is doubtful whether he understands his real situation. It is said that he has never reviewed his own army and that he knows absolutely nothing about military tactics. The Emperor knows nothing of modern civilization. He doesn't even know his own country. His eunuchs are said to have really more influence with him than any one else. They have been his closest associates all his life, and the head eunuch, Pi Tsiau Li, the ally of the Empress Dowager, is one of his confidential advisers.

The Emperor was born in 1871, is the son of Prince Chun, seventh brother of the Emperor Hien Feng, and succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor Tung-Chi, in 1875. He is the ninth Emperor of China of the Manchu dynasty of Tsing, which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming in 1644. There exists in China no law of hereditary succession to the throne. It is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation. The late Emperor died suddenly, and the Empress Dowager, his widow, appointed the present Emperor.

A STRONG CHARACTER.

The Empress Dowager will be 64 years old next month. She is said to be a most remarkable woman, and she has been practically the ruler of China for the past generation. She was the secondary wife or the first concubine of the Emperor Hien Fung, who died along about the time of the beginning of our civil war, and she has been practically the boss of the harem and the empire since then.

She was at the head of the empire during a greater part of the Kaiping rebellion. She managed its affairs during its war with France, and she had a little taste of Russian diplomacy in her fust with the Czar of some years ago. She is said to have a mind of her own, and all the Chinese respect and fear her. She is a stickler as to form, and she insists that all business shall be done through the young Emperor, though she really directs what he is to do.

She is very vain, and she had consented to the spending of about twenty million dollars on the celebration of her birthday, and this money was being collected for the purpose when the war with Japan broke out. The Empress Dowager is even more secluded than the Emperor, and when she receives her officials she sits behind a screen, and the Cabinet Ministers get down on their knees and talk through it at her.

ENGLISH DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE.

Queer Ideas in the Medical Line are Met With Among the Chinese.

In an interview with Dr. Charles Wenyon, the famous medical missionary in China, we are told that medical science in China is not as advanced as it was in Rome 2,000 years ago. The so-called doctors cannot tie an artery, open an abscess, or reduce a dislocated limb.

Every Chinaman has got something real or imaginary the matter with him, and there was great curiosity to see the methods of the foreigners; therefore, when Dr. Wenyon arrived there was no lack of patients. They came daily by the hundred from far and near—from an area three or four times that of England. In seventeen years they numbered many thousands, and some of them, as Dr. Wenyon says, became the centre of an influence more or less favourable to western thought and western men. Dr. Wenyon has many curious stories to tell in connection with the medical work.

The literati, who are the great investigators of riot and murder in China, declared that they ought to open a rival hospital, and they did open one. A staff of native "doctors" was found and the building was called "The Hall of Ten Thousand Virtues." It was a splendid building, but somehow that did not assist the cures. Two afflicted friends came to Fatsan, and they decided one to go to Dr. Wenyon's hospital and the other to the rival place. In three weeks Dr. Wenyon's patient was well, and on going for his friend to the other hospital found that he was dead. The doctor tried to console him by saying that they had buried him in a splendid coffin.

"In fact, coffins were a great necessity at that hospital," says Dr. Wenyon. "When I went there I found that they had laid in a good stock. So the people came to us. It was a question of coming to our hospital for a cure or going to the 'Hall of Ten Thousand Virtues' for a coffin. One day there came a stately gentleman, a learned man belonging to the upper classes, having a painful disorder needing surgical treatment. He hired a private room and I operated on him, and in a fortnight he was well. He had not told me who he was, but before he went away he said, 'You might like to know who I am, and I want to tell you, because I am so grateful for help, that I am Dr. Wenyon's patient.'"

SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH LATER EXCESSES IN MANHOOD MAKE NERVOUS, DISEASED MEN

THE RESULT of ignorance and folly in youth, overexertion of mind and body induced by lust and exposure are constantly wrecking the lives and future happiness of thousands of promising young men. Some fade and wither at an early age at the blossom of manhood, while others are forced to drag out a weary, fruitless and melancholy existence. Others reach matrimony but find no solace or comfort there. The victims are found in all stations of life--The farm, the office, the workshop, the pulpit, the trades and the professions.

RESTORED TO MANHOOD BY DRs. K. & K. Wm. A. WALKER, Wm. A. WALKER, MRS. CHAS. FERBY, CHAS. FERBY.



BEFORE TREATMENT AFTER TREATMENT Divorced but united again

NO NAMES OR TESTIMONIALS USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. SYPHILIS EMISSIONS STRICTURE CURED

Wm. A. Walker of 16th Street says: "I have suffered untold agonies for my 'gay life.' I was indiscreet when young and ignorant. As 'One of the Boys' I contracted Syphilis and other Private Diseases. I had ulcers in the mouth and throat, bone pains, hair loose, pimples on face, finger nails came off, emissions, became thin and despondent. Seven doctors treated me with Mercury, Potash, etc. They helped me but could not cure me. Finally a friend induced me to try Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. Their New Method Treatment cured me in a few weeks. Their treatment is wonderful. You feel yourself gaining every day. I have never heard of their failing to cure in a single case."

CURES GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Capt. Chas. Ferry says: "I owe my life to Drs. K. & K. At 14 I learned a bad habit. At 21 I had all the symptoms of Seminal Weakness and Spermatorrhoea. Emissions were draining and weakening my vitality. I married at 24 under advice of my family doctor, but it was a sad experience. In eighteen months we were divorced. I then consulted Drs. K. & K., who restored me to manhood by their New Method Treatment. I felt a new life thrill through my nerves. We were united again and are happy. This was six years ago. Drs. K. & K. are scientific specialists and I heartily recommend them."

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DRS. K&K=DRS. K&K=DRS. K&K

FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETER.

The Inventor Was Born in Germany and Died in Holland.

In September, 1736, Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit died in Holland, probably at Amsterdam, in which city he had settled many years previously, and where he found more suitable scope for his scientific researches than at Dantzic, the great seaport in north-east Germany, where he was born on May 14, 1686. Till just before the seventeenth century men could estimate the temperature by their personal feelings only, but several attempts were then made to measure the degree of heat or cold by tubes containing spirits of wine, oil and other substances. Instead of the first and all of these, Fahrenheit in 1714 substituted mercury or quicksilver, which is a metal naturally fluid. He selected for his scale as zero, a name derived from the same Arabic word as "cipher," and signifying "nothing," the lowest temperature observed by him at Dantzic during the winter of 1709, which he found was that produced by mixing equal quantities of snow and sal-ammoniac, or common salt, and the space between this point and that to which the mercury rose when expanded by the heat equal to that of boiling water or plunging the thermometer into boiling water, he divided about the year 1720 into 212 parts. Doubtless the selection of the freezing point of water as zero, which was made about 1730 by Rene Antoine Ferchault de Reaumur, who lived from Feb. 28, 1683 till Oct. 27, 1757, was simpler, readier, more familiar, and natural. The system was adopted also in 1742 by Anders, Celsius, the Swedish astronomer and physicist, who lived from 1701 till 1756, and whose thermometer is divided into 100 degrees between the freezing point and boiling point of water, as Reaumur's is divided into eighty. It is therefore generally distinguished as the "centigrade" or of a "hundred steps," and is the one employed in other parts of the European continent, and for international purposes.

GOLD DUST.

We are not in this world merely to do the pieces of work, large or small, that are set over against our hand. We are here to grow in strength and beauty of character. And it is not hard to see how this growth may go on continually amid life's daily toil and cares. If we are diligent, careful, faithful, prompt, accurate, energetic in the doing of a thousand little things of common life, we are building these qualities meanwhile into our soul's fabric. Thus we are ever learning by doing and growing by doing. There is an unseen spiritual building rising within us continually as we plod on in our unending tasks. Negligence in common duties mars our character. Faithfulness in all work builds beauty into the soul.

MISTOOK HIS MAN.

Wallace--And did you make him eat his words?

SHIP FOUGHT JAP COOLIES.

Fourteen Men Shot in a Coal Handlers' Strike at Moje.

The British steamship Pathan, from ports of the far East, arrived at New York on Monday with a hold full of curios, a log full of incidents, fifty big and little monkeys, an orang outang, fourteen Japanese dogs, and a lot of cockatoo. The Pathan left Yokohama on June 22. She coaled at Moje, Japan, on June 29. The coolies carried the coal aboard in baskets. Some of them declared that the baskets were being overweighted, and there was a strike. After throwing down their baskets, the coolies armed with soft coal, charged on the ship. In an instant the white superstructure of the Pathan was mottled with black. Officers and crew sought refuge in cabin and fore-castle from the volleys. Only the first officer was hit. The officers came on deck with revolvers, and the crew, most of whom are Malays, got cutlasses. Some of the coolies retreated and got revolvers, and there was brisk firing, in which fourteen coolies were hit and the ship's woodwork was pockmarked by bullets. The coolie girls who had been passing the empty baskets back to the coal carriers clambered up the side of the ship and attacked the sailors tooth and nail. The Malays did not hurt the girls, but carried them to the ship's side and dropped them on the pier. The first volley of the officers was fired in the air. The coolies jeered and dramatically invited the Englishmen to kill them. The Englishmen fired to wing merely. A Japanese court at Kobe held an exparte trial of the Pathan's officers and crew and decided that the owners of the ship should pay one hundred Mexican dollars for each man wounded. The British Consul at Kobe reviewed the case and exonerated the men of the ship. The Japanese court finally accepted the English view of the case.

On the way from Moje to Shanghai the Pathan ran into a typhoon lasting seven hours. All movable things were washed from her decks, a steam pipe was broken, boat chocks were carried away and woodwork was stove. She was thirteen hours at Shanghai making repairs.

The fourteen Japanese dogs are owned by the ship's officers, who bought them on speculation. The monkeys are mostly from Singapore, and are owned by members of the crew, who will sell them to animal dealers here.

SPANISH WORDS.

Many English words are taken directly from the Spanish. When you speak of a Piccadilly collar you are not using slang. The "piccadillo" is a collar which at one time was worn by all men of position in Spain. Rye bread without caraway seeds wouldn't be rye bread at all. Caraway is a purely Spanish word, derived from "Alcaraz Hueya." The hammock on your veranda got its name from the Spanish "hameca," although that is not purely a Spanish word. Columbus got it from Indians 400 years ago. There are...